THE REBEL WORKS. Their Artificial and Natural

Defences.

Reconnoissance Made by the Chillicothe, and What Resulted Therefrom.

OPERATIONS ON THE MAINLAND.

THE ATTACK UPON FORT PEMBERTON.

Splendid Resistance of the Chillicothe.

She is Struck Thirty-four Times and Yet is Ready to Fight Again.

THE FARMS AND FARMERS ALONG THE ROUTE

COTTON AND COTTON BURNERS.

Our Expeditionary Correspondence. ON THE WAY, SEVENTY-FIVE MILES DOWN THE TALLAMATCHIE, MARCH 10, 1863.

The date I prefix to this communication gives the pre-sent locality of the Yazoo Pass expedition with as much exactness as I can command. We have reached a very fair stream for navigation by small steamers, but are yet sadly cramped for moon in which to work boats of any size. Our progress is, therefore, very slow rately good rivers, and we got along at a rate of twenty or thirty miles per day. But suddenly the Tallahatchi owed its borders and became exceedingly croked, so early to rival the ever to be remembered pass, boats experienced the greatest difficulty in ag along at all, and therefore we were two or three dvancing about twenty miles.

In the parts of the Coldwater and Tallahatchie men in abundance. The owners of these plantathere existed no war in the land. At these places e repeatedly told that the rebels had recently we were repeatedly told that the rebels had recently visited them in boats, picking up cotton to be used in building fortifications lower down the river to oppose our progress. But we met with no manner of resistance or trouble from any of these people. Their disposition seemed perfectly friendly, and we passed them without further molestation than levying a few hundred bales of cotton from them to strengthen the defences of our gunboats and transports. Of this staple there was no lack in that region, nor had there apparently been any efforts made to conceal or destroy it. This was the more remarkable since the planters admitted that they had been expecting this expedition for a month past. They oridently knew but little of war, and teared it as little. No cotton burners had ever prowied about their gins; no guaritlas intested their neighborhood. An in vading army had never trot their soil, and even a robel force had never visited them. It was a single miniature sketch of Southern lite as it was before the war.

APTER FARSHING DOWN THE TALLARATERS ABOUT IMENTY FIVE MARS, the banks become low, and at the present high stage of

AFTER PASSING DOWN THE TALLAHATCHIS ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE MILES, its banks become low, and at the present high stage of the water are sadly overflown. We then travelled for forty or fifty miles with scarcely a break in the wilderness. Not a plautation is to be seen on either hand. The occurse of the stream became exceedingly tortuous, the bends sharp and abrupt, the timber soragy and hanging far over the water, and the whole appearance wild sad forbidding. We have just emerged from this desolution, and are now steaming along, at a fair rate of speed, in a moderately wide and straight river, with frequent plantations of considerable pretensions along the bank-lere we begin to discover the handwork of the enemy. At nearly every one of these plantations we find a huge, smoking, smouldering pile of what was but recently obton worth a dollar a pound. These gins and cotton piles have evidently been but recently fred, evidencing that the enemy are close in front of us, most probably falling back before us to fure us on to what they may consider our sure destruction. It is

the government by contractors and ageuss at the East in purchasing and chartering transports for the several coastwine expeditions that have been fitted out, and several investigations have been indulged in with greater or less profit. I would suggest that these investigations be extended to the chartering of vessels on the Western Fivers. I am condident that such an investigation would be productive of the meat profit table results. Take, for eximple, the vessels chartered for this expedition. Government pays for them an average of from one hundred and fifty to two handred and fifty dollars per day each. There is hardly one in the fleet that would sell for more than fifteen thousand collars at auction to day, and the most of them are not worth half that sum. They are nearly all old, broken down, water logged boats that can exactely be kept affort in any water. For an expedition of this nature stout, serviceable boats were required that would stand a good deal of thumping and knocking about in these narrow, crooked streams. We have been delayed most provekingly by reason of these boats breaking down. One or two of them have been flusily condemned and sent back to Heisea. Others have to lay by constantly to repair and patch up, so as to be able to get along. Of course when this occurrence is a gap made in the fleet, or cless the whole expedition must wait for them. Somebody is to bisme for sending such boats, and doubtless somebody pockets a good price for securing charters for these old tubs. I don't pretend to know who the culpable party is but I do know that had we been provided with botter and stronger boats we could now have been twice as far on our way. The steamer Raymond left Helenia a week ago with commissary stores. She sprang a leak in the Yazoo Pass, and was obliged to throw half her atores overboard to save the rest. The little-tierry boat Carl overtook her three days ago and brought for wird the greater part of the freight the Raymond hal left. The Raymond has not yet caught up with us. So it seems

TEN MILES AROVE GREEN WOOD, March 11, 1868.

PURTUER ADVANCE-A CHASE

My last letter closed about seventy-five or eighty miles above this place. Almost immediately after the closing of that letter accounts began to come in from the front to the effect that the advance of our deet had fallen in with the enemy, or rather had come in sight of them, and some brisk work appeared to be close at hand. The rebel steamers—Ben. McGulloch and J. W. Sharp, under convoy gunboat keeping a little above them to give notice of our approach. The gunboat discovered us and commenced a rapid retreat down the river, screeching at every turn of her wheels, a warning to her companions to get out of the way. The McGulloch was the uppermost of the two transports, and was delayed in getting away from the bank and getting her head down stream, so that the federal ram Lioness was close at her heels before she fairly got under headway. once under weigh, she made good time, and ran off hard, and as she was so beavily laden with cotton and

erboard. With this relief she was able to widen ance between herself and the ram so rapidly that

they have constructed a rait of logs as a blockase of the river to prevent our boats from running by their batteries.

The ground upon which these works are built is as high as any to be found in this region. It is probably elevated above any possible overflow; but with the river as high as it is at present it is but two or three feet above the water level.

In larger of And Exlow the words.

Directly in front of their line of breastworks there is quite a deep slough, extending across the neck, and admirably serving the purpose of the ditch usually dug around fortifications. This slough is close to the base of them works at the upper end, but gradually recodes from them until at the lower end it is several hundred feet removed. Sail beyond this slough there is an almost impenetrable and very extensive canebrake, with a deep forest reaching far back into the country. About six miles below this fortification, and directly in the arc of the bend, is the confinence of the Yanoburkha and Thilahatchie rivers, and from that point down to the Missnesippi the joint stream takes the name of the Yanoburkha their rivers, and from that point down to the Missnesippi the joint stream takes the name of the Yanoburkha the point of the Yanoburkha the point down to the Missnesippi the joint stream takes the name of the Yanoburkha the junction of the two streams. Greenwood hes upon the Yanoburkha the work were so LOCATED.

The object of the peculiar location of this fortification will now be apparent. The purpose was unquestionably not merely to defend Greenwood, which is a point of no considerable importance, nor yet merely to prevent our passing below, as the defences at Yanob City are susceptible of being made infinitely stronger than anything they could build here. Greenafa is located on the Yalobusha priver, about one hundred and ten miles above its mouth. The rebels consider this one of their most important points in Northern Mississippi, and manifest a determination to hold it at all odds. Besides this, they have a number o

and other streams tributary to the Yazoo, which they have no desire to destroy or lose possession of. It was probably with a view of detending the entrance to this stream that the robel works were located as they are.

THE REMAL SERMOTH—THERE COMMANDES.

It is very difficult to arrive at anything like an intelligent estimate of the strength the robels have in these works, the accounts are so various and conflicting, ranging all the way from five to afficen thousand men. I very much doubt if they have more than eight thousand here, and probably not so many as that. They are under the immediate command of General Loring—the Major Loring of the old United States Army, who won so much distinctional the battle of Chaputeppe, in Mexico.

THE CHALIPOTHE—HECONEOUSERICS.

immediate command of General Loring—the Major Loring of the old United States Army, who won so much distinctional the battle of Chapultepec, in Mexico.

The Childrenia—incompossance.

Immediately on arriving at this point this morning two recompossances were started out. One was made down the river by the guidosa Chilicothe, Lieut. Commander Foster, commanding. Acting C minedore Smith and General Ross accompanied the Chilicothe. They ran down to within about a quarter of a mile of the robel battery, exchinging several shorts with it. The Chilitothe was struck four times in this affair, once in her square bull and twice in her mastive turret, in each case the ball making a deep indendation in her three and a half inch iron, planny marking the ammatakable stamp of steel pointed sixty-four-pounder shot propelled from rifled pieces. No pieces of larger calibre than this were disclosed by the enemy. The Chilicothe returned-from the recommoissance without having sustained the singhtest injury.

SOVEMENTS OF THE MIJTARY FORCES.

At the same time detachments of the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Indiana; infantry were sent out to feel the enemy's pastion on the land side. They came upon quite a large body of rebel skirmishers on the westerly side of the slough, about a mile from our point of de barkasion, and atter a short skirmish drove them across the slough. Our porty then advanced down the slough a short distance and commenced fording it, when the coemy again salined out to resist them, and quite a spirited enemy, when they finally retired within their fortilizations. Our forces were then withdrawn across the bayon, and now hold their position. Our causalties in this affair were but two men wooded.

**Actingues and content of the forces of the deals and and the collisions was again ordered down

this after were but two men wonoided.

A CHROUS ACCIBENTAL SECT.

This afternoon the Chilikothe was again ordered down to engage the rebel battery. She moved down promptly, and soon her heavy eleven-inch gans were heard, to which the enemy made a brisk response. The Chilikothe itred but seven rounds, during which she dropped three shells directly into the enemy's works with good effect. At this juncture she mot with a most unfortunate and disastrous accident. Her men were just leading ner port gun, the charger being engaged at the moment in culting the fuse of the shell which had already been placed in the muzzie of the gun, when a sixty four pound shell from the rebeis struck directly in her half open port, throwing apart and unshipping the heavy iron port shutters, one of which was thrown overboard, and, lighting directly gapon the muzzie offiche gun, exploided simultaneously with the shell that was being put in the piece. The casualties by this double explosion were fourteen in all—three killed and eleven wounded. The wounded were mostly but slightly hurt. I append a PULLIBET OF THEE CARCANTES.

Killed.

Thomas treenslade, Master Gunner.

Private J. Norton, Ninetty seventh lilinois.

Private Green Singleton, Nineteenth Kentacky.

Wesnadd.

Pilot J. F. Morton, singhtly in shoulder.

Sergeant J. F. Holliday, Forty eighth Ohio, slightly in ankle.

Private Charles C. Huff, Forty-eighth Ohio, slightly in face.

Private Charles C. Huff, Forty-eighth Ohio, slightly in face.
Private Robert Brown, Ninety seventh Illinois, ankle and ieg.
Private Patrick Connor, Forty-eighth Ohio, slightly in

in face.

Private Thomas J. Henderson, Ferty eighth Ohio, knee and face badly.

These sodiers had been detailed to fill up the crew of the sunboat, as the crows of all the gundoats have been similarly filled up, and were portions of the crew of the port gun against the muzzle of which the rebel shell exploded.

port gun against the muzzle of which the rebel shell expicied.

Captain Poster exhibited the utmost tociness and coarage when this severe accident beful him, ordering his men to remain quiet, and giving the necessary directions no bring his starboard gun into range, as if nothing had happened, and manifesting a disposition to continue the engagement, when he received orders to withdraw out of range. But the chillienthe was again breight out of action without any material damage. He merely lost a shutter from one of his ports but otherwise the vessel and her splendid battery were as good and servicuable as when she went into the action. FROSTRUITE ENGAGEMENT.

To-morrow morning at daylight we shall resume the at tack upon the fortifications both from the river and land. The river is so narrow at this ghost the it is impossible to bring many gunboats into play at once. The Chillicothe and Baron beach will probably he ve the vulk of the work to do. They will be assisted by a single mortar, lying on at a considerable distance above them. The nature of the land in front of the rebel line refeders an assault impracticable, and the width of the slough will prevent our forces from getting up into position to use their small arms, but working parties are busy to night throwing up cotton bale defences, behind which batteries will be planted. The action will, therefore, he principally stullery.

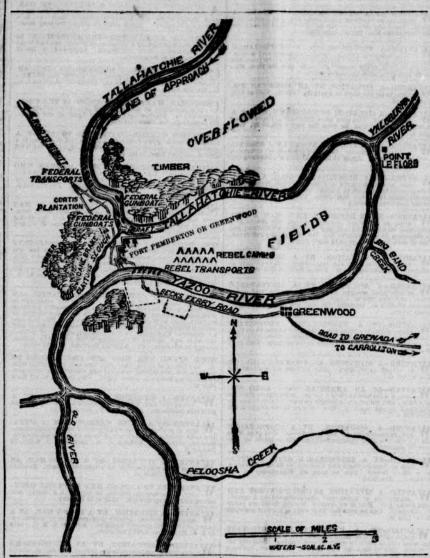
Since my last letter closed as additional death has occurred on the Chilicothe among those injured yesterday.

This was private Thomas J. Henderson, of the Portyeighth Ohio. Sergeant J. F. Hoilday, of the same regiment, who was wounded is his angle, has had his leg amputated. Several who were at first represented as but
slightly wounded are found to be in rather a worse condisition than was at first supposed; but they will probably
all survives their muries. The muzzle of the gun of the
Chillicothe which was struck by the robel shell has been
found to be slightly fractured on the interior rim; but it
is not thought to be a serious injury. The gun will yet
be required to do some work against the rebels.

Working parties of soldiers, Schailed from the Thirtythird Missouri and some other reguments of General Fick a
briggsfe, were at work all least night throwing up a bastery
as shown in the discreme I send you. It is within a con-

OPERATIONS ON THE TALLAHATCHIE.

The Rebel Fort Pemberton, the Scene of the Fight on Friday. March 13, 1863.



ter of a mile of the rebel fortifications, and stands just within the edge of the timber on the west of Clayton's slough, having a perfect range directly up the neck on which the enemy stand, and sweeping their entire line. It is built of two tiers of cotton bales, covered on the outside with earth. A single thirty pound Parrott rifle, taken from the gunboat Rattler, was mounted in this work, and a temporary magazine well stocked with ammunition, so that at daylight this morning the battery was in complete readiness for work. As day light approached brush was thrown on the outside of the battery to conceal it from the enemy. The battery was located and its construction superintended by Lacatenant Colonel Wisson. Of General Frant's staff, engineer in chief of this expedition. The gun was manned by a crew from the gunboats, and is supported by General Fisk's brigade.

by a crew from the gunboats, and is supported by General Fisk's brigade.

THE ATTACK POSTPONED.

It was intended to commence the assault on the enemy's works at daylight this morning, but the non-arrival of our mortar feet, together with the incomploteness of certain preparations on the gunboats, made it adyleable to postpone the attack, and the day has been passed without the occurrence of anything of interest. The mortar fleet arrived during the forenom, and the gunboats are now so protected that it will be almost impossible to hurt them unless another chance shot should find its way micoone of their ports. Io-morrow morning will doubtless bring about a declaive engagement.

Licut. Col. Wilson is busy to-night with a large force putting another Parrott rille in position on the shore. Whether he will construct an entirely new battery, or enlarge the one built last night so as to accommodate another grm, will be determined by him after inspecting the materials at his command.

March 13, 1863.

This morning opened most gloriously. It was like a June morning in the Northern States. Everything in na-ture was fresh and beautiful, and the men, partaking of the

spirit that surre-inded them, felt equal to any task. It was the morning fixed upon for the final assault upon the enemy's position which resists our descent of the river. During last night Lieut. Col. Wilson and his working parties were again busy, and had extended his shore battery so as to accommodate another Parrott gun, which was procured from the gunboat Forest Rose and pissed in position before midnight During the night the chillicothe and feksab had both been covered with cotton bales, to make sure that they should not be hurt. They are the mainstays of this expedition, and should we lose one of them we would probably be required to abandon the whole movement. Hence the precautions that are taken to insure their satety.

The engagement was to have been commenced at day light this morning; but at that hour the Commodore was not ready, and as the fight was to be wholly naval our army commanders had nothing to say in the matter. The Commodore, therefore, took his own time, and at half past ten o'clock declared himself perfectly ready to give the easemy a trial of strength. It had been determined to see the battery into play at the same time. The moriar was manned by a select crew of mortar gunners, under command of Acting Lieutenant Fontreas, executive officer of the flagship Rattler. The land battery was placed in charge of Acting Lieutenant Fontreas, executive officer of the flagship Rattler. The land battery was placed in charge of Acting Lieutenant Fontreas, executive officer of the flagship Rattler. The land battery was placed in charge of Acting Lieutenant Fontreas, executive officer of the flagship Rattler. The land battery was placed in charge of Acting Lieutenant Fontreas, executive officer of the flagship Rattler. The land battery was placed in charge of the neutry agusta far to the right of them.

OPPERING OF THE RALL.

The ball was opened by Lieutenant Domine with his

throw the range of the enemy's guns far to the right of them.

OPENING OF THE RALL.

The ball was opened by Lieutemant Domine with his land battery at precisely half-past ten o'clock, the time that had been fixed upon. At the same moment the Chilmothe let go her fastenings, and turned her head down stream in readmess to proceed to work. Here a little delay occurred, owing to the trouble experienced in getting the mortar boat into position, which prevented the behald from moving, compelling the Chillicothe to wait for her. The delay was of nearly twenty minutes' duration, and resulted in the enemy training all their guns upon Battery Wisson, the name given to our hand battery in compliment to then name given to our hand battery in compliment to the tenter and the same five the course of the battery, fortmently, during the short time it was alone exposed to such a fearful fire, than the knocking off of a couple of batter of cotton, which were quickly replaced. The battery had both its guns directed full upon the enemy's rifled sixty four pounder, and the embrance in which that posed to such a Farrott guns.

THE GENERALS OFEN PIES.

But soon the diversion came that was to relieve our

four-pounder, and the embrashre in which that piece stood was terribly multilated by the spoy shells of those Parcott guns.

But soon the diversion came that was to relieve our little battery. A little before eleven o'clock the two gubbons got under weigh together and proceeded down the river to within six hundred yards of the rebot works. They had hardly turnet the bond and obtained a giance at the rebot fortifications when they both opened. This fire quickly drew the rotel fire from the land battery, which was left to the tender mercies of ball a dozen small pieces placed in position on the rebot fortifications.

Allow me here to digress to say that, from the most reliable information yet received at the headquarters of this expedition, the enemy's fort mounts but five guns of any pretensions. These are a rifled sixty four-pounder (an old thirty two pounder, altered), one thirty pounder far rott (said to have been captured at Shioly), and three twenty-four-pound ballgress. Besides these, however, they probably have one full field battery, which is used when and how it may be most convenient. These guns are mounted behind a parapet composed of eeven tiers of cotion hales, covered on the outside with eight feet of earth. To penetrate such a wall is no small matter.

We have tried to day most desperately to reduce this fortification. We have brought our heaviest artillery to bear upon it at a close range, and have kept it at play as long as it was possible to do so, till we have made but a slight impression. To be sure, we compelled them to stop firing. We pour double his fortification. We have brought our heaviest artillery to bear upon it at a close range, and have kept it at play as long as it was possible to do so, till we have made but a slight impression. To be sure, we compelled them to stop firing. We pour double the fort bolds out. We fired the next shot indeed, we fired for three bours after the enemy had caused, yet no one supposes they have given up the cintent. They are placky, and will fight to the

morning again we shall find they have changed the positions of their pieces. Our Parrott battery ranged directly on their sixty-four-pounder, and the aim of our gunboats was at the same piece. One gun cannot well be worked under such a heavy fire. Destitions we shall find to-morrow that that piece has been placed where it will have only the gunboats to fight against.

THE CHILLICOURE

was under fire to day a little over an hour and a haif. She was not withdrawn until long after the enemy had beased firing, and then only because her store of ammunition was about expended, requiring a replanishment of her magazine. The rebels singled her out as their principal target, and they pencered her well. She was struck today thirty-four times. Her storm road and wheelhouses were riddled and budly cut up. Her launch was all stove to pieces. Her ensign was four times shot through, and her pennant was shot away. Her massive iron plating was indented all over her front where balls had struck her. Yet she withstood the terrible ordeal, and is to-night as gord for a light as she was this morning.

Notwithstanding she was struck so many times, the

Notwithstanding she was strick so many times, the casualties to her crew were nothing in comparison to those received when she was last under fire. But two men were injured on her. These were Francis O'Neal, seaman, compound fracture of the arm: Eurgeant Loo pold Trott, of the Tweltth Missouri regiment, face badly burned.

was the unlucky vessel to day, and, considering the length of time she was engaged she got off very lightly. After the Chillicothe withdrew the Pekialb was ordered to remain and continue firing until dark, she did so firing once every twenty minutes, but getting no response after the maan engagement closed. She received about a dezen shots during the action, at least three of which were very severe blows. One passel obliquely through her starboard casemate, just forward of the first porthole, and raked through the main deck, finally lodging in the wardroom in the extreme after part of the vessel. The shet penetrated through a cection of her casemate which was not covered with 100. In its course it sel. The shot penetrated through a section of her case-mate which was not overed with iron. In its course it struck a gan against which one of the ship's quarterma-ters was isoming—John O'Neal-and, giancing, mortally wounded him. A shell expladed directly in her wheel-house, which damaged one or two backets and spintered the bulkhead a little, but did no further mischief. Still another lodged in the forward casemate under the heavy iron viating. Shells striking on the outside of the vessel frequently set on fire the cotton with which she was covered; but no damage resulted therefrom. THE CASIALTIES SUCKLISHED OF THE IMPLACE. Robert Murply, seeman, killed. Master's Mate Frederick E. Davis, seriously wounded in thighs and groin.

thighs and groin.

John O'Neal, Quartermaster, mortally wounded in head

Inigin and groit.
John O'Neal, Quartermaster, mortally wounded in head and chest.
George W. Male, seaman, left leg shot away.
Francis McGuire, seaman, slightly wounded in hand.
John McGovern, slightly wounded in arm.
UNITED STATES MENCALD GILLLOTTEL.
The Chillicothe is a light draught iron-clad, having one stationary turret in which are two eleven inch Dahigren shell guns. The following is a list of her officers.
Lieutenat Commander-James P. Foster, commanding Acting Busins.—William T. Powers, Walter Muir.
Master's Males.—Heary Baker, Horsce A. Harmon.
Acting Assistant Surgeon.—Wm. C. Foster, Jr.
Acking Paymoster.—J. H. Hathaway.
Chief Engineer.—Chae, Trotter.
Second Engineer.—Chae, Trotter.
Second Engineer.—Watson B. Fleming, John G. Briggs, Daniel Lattz.
Pilots.—J. C. Morton, David M. Doyden, Theodore Underwood.
Copicia's Clerk.—Affred Ryan.

Pilos — J. C. Morton, David M. Doyden, Theodore Underwood.

Coptain's Clerk — Altred Ryan.

UNITED STATE BOY CLAS BARON ORRALE.

The Baron DeKalb is an iron-clad cosemated steamer, carrying thirteen gons of a heavy calibre. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commander — John C. Wasker.

Acting Institutenan — John V. Johnston.

Acting Masters—C. S. Kindrick and R. H. Medill.

Acting Ensigns—H. H. Girringe and Chas. Hunter.

Acting Assistant Surgeons—John Wise.

Acting Assistant Paymaster—Wm. H. Munn.

Acting Part Assistant Engineer—Jas L. Smith.

Acting Part Assistant Engineer—Go. L. Britton.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer—Go. L. Britton.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer—Go. L. Britton.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer—Go. L. Britton.

Mader's Mates—E. D. Breed, F. C. Davis and J. C. Menchum.

Mater's Notes—E. D. Breed, F. C. Davis and J. C. Meachum
Gunner—J. H. McDonaid
Hope to be able to report more satisfactory results. I have already said the position is a tormidable one. It is more than that: it is an imaginary and that we could be should have been able har a dozen times to-day to drive them out by storm. But infantry can do nothing in the water, and this fortification is completely surrounded by water.

In a former letter I think I said that Gen. Loring was relieved on Monday hat by Gen. Lloying the commanded the rebels at this piace. Gen. Loring was relieved on Monday hat by Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, who is still be command. Gen. Tilghman surrender of Fort Henry get bim but little credit in Bebeidem, and he will be very slow to commit himself by another surrender, if it can be avoided at any sacrifice.

Every place must have a name, and battle are usually designated by a name corresponding with the place at which they are fought. This is no place. Our base is at Curtis' plantation. The rebels call their position but the name of the position for Greenwood. I suppose, the effore, that history will record this as the battle of Fort Greenwood.

INTERESTING FROM PORT ROYAL. Arrest of a "Peace" Colonel-The Im-

Post Royal, S. C., March 18, 1863.

An order is to be issued to day for the arrest of Lieutenant Colonel Gardner, of the Seventh Connecticut Volum teers, who is charged with obtaining, under false pretences, the signatures of a number of men in that regi-ment to peace resolutions, in order to affect the election at home. It has created great indignation among the

ciations of peace measures.
Connecticut has the post of honor in the impending great battle. General Ferry commands the Union forces from North Carolina.

Everything indicates success.

Court of Appends, Allast, March 24, 1843. Court of Appends calendar for March 26, 1863.— Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Skirmishing Near Murfreed CINCINNATI, March 24, 1863. Fal Burnside arrived here this morning. A special despatch from Murfreesboro gives the follow

Within the last four days the rebels have made severa reconnoissances, causing considerable picket skirmishin along our whole front. 'They do not appear anxious, how

ever, to bring on a general engagement.

Small parties of guerline have appeared along the
Nashville Railroad, attempting to capture our trains.
No serious damage so far has been done to the road.
The road is heavily guarded.

Rebel Invasion of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLS, March 24, 1966.
The rebels, reported from three thousand to ten thousand strong, with a much larger force following them, have taken possession of Danville. They crossed the Cum-berland river, via Mill Spring to Somerset. There are no rebels at Glasgow or Mumfordsville, or in that section of

CINCINNATI, March 24, 1863.

Paroled prisoners from Mount Sterling, Ky., arrived sere last night. They confirm the capture of that place by the robeis. Clarke yesterday, near Mount Sterling, driving them to

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 24, 1863. The Richmond Examiner and Sentinel of the 24th ha

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, March 22, 1863.

The enemy have been shelling the wreck of the Georgiana, off Long brand beach, otherwise all is quiet. The Enquirer says, by a despatch from Charleston, we earn that no attack is expected, except immediately be ore the highest spring tide, which will be the 2d of April The reason is, the enemy cannot venture upon Charleston without being sure of a coming spring tide to float off their ships, in the case of any of them going aground.

The Savannah Lepublican says, many poor women and children in that city are suffering for want of food, and cannot get enough corn meal because railroad transportation is monopolized by the government.

tion is monopolized by the government.

OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE.
CHATTANGOS. March 18, 1863.
Intelligence by mail states that our scouts have been within four miles of Murfreesboro, and report that the enemy is retreating from there. Probably a flank movement is in the wind.
Gen. Johnston and staff have gone to Tullshoma, which will hereafter be his permanent headquarters, Johnston himself assuming personal command.
Rumor mays Gen. Rosecrans has sent a large force to oppose Gen. Longstreet's advance through Kentucky.

DIESCT TENTETON.

DIRECT TRXATION.
In the lower robel House, on Monday, the Committee of Tays and Means reported a bill for direct taxation and terms duties.

All midshipmen in the Confederate service are to report at Richmond, Charlesten, Savannah, Von and Mobile next month for examination.

ton and Mobile next month for examination.

THE REGELS AND THE NORTHWEST.

The following is a significant paragraph of the Enquirer's leader, acaded "signs in the Northwest."

Although it is altogether out of the question, while the whole North is engaged in a war for our subjugation or extermination, that we should offer terms of almose—still less listen to any hint about union with them—yet it is no less true that the symptoms of disorganization which show themselves in the present lecenal States are of deep interest to us, and that we ought even to do all that we honestly and levally may to give further moustse to the force which promises at a line future time to break up the league of our enemies.

MINGELLANEOUS.

league of our enemies.

MINGELLANEOUS.

The Virginia Legislature has passed the Sait bill, in effect, that if acceptable terms cannot be made with the owners of suit property, the latter is to be impressed and worked on Sinte accepts.

Several of the largest tobacco growing counties of Virginia have held a public meeting and resolved to cultivate no tobacco the present year.

There is no late news from Vicksburg or other prominent points.

ent points.

A steady ram set in at dosk
All is quiet along the lines.

News from Fortress Monroe

FORTHERS MONROE, March 24, 1863. A large fleet of schoeners lett here this after They had taken refuge in the roads during the storm.

Some of the gunboats are practising with their guns at Newport's News to-day, which has caused some inquiry from neighboring town

TUTE SPEECHES, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

A tremendous mass meeting of the laborers of the city who are destrous of advancing their interests and getting nighter wages for their work, was held last evening at the Cooper Institute, at half-mast seven ovices. The large assem-bly half was filled to overflowing, and the enthusiam was

while arong upon the occasion.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Linguagors, when Mr. Christa McCarriw was called to the chair. He opened the meeting in a very neat speech, setting forth its objects. and calling upon the workingmen to rise in the city and as-sert their rights by the organization of a great central Union organization.

Mr. Jawes F. Fishers, Secretary of the meeting then read
the following resolutions, which were adopted, amid enthu-

organization.

Mr. Jans F. Finner, Secretary of the meeting, then read the following resolutions, which were adopted, amid enthe sizatic cheers.—

Whereas, the depreciation of the currency and other evils incidental to our present struggles have caused a fearful increase in the cost of living; and whereas, the present rate of wages received by the working dissess for their labor is entirely inadequate for the support of themselves and families; and whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, the depressed condition of the swerral trades results from the shannes of the fundamental principle of organization, which past experience has demonstrated to be indispensable to others the great interests; therefore, and the support of the condition of the swerral trades results from the shannes of the fundamental principle of organization, which past experience has demonstrated to be indispensable to others the great interests; therefore, parties forthwith:

Resolved, That the meeting, being duit impressed with the necessity of organization, as applied to all trades separately, for the better protection of their interests, do hereby summon all who subsist by labor to proceed to the establishment of a league, or among, composed of delegates from all local organizations, with a view to the better security of the rights of labor, Better for the trades of labor, and in carring out the provisions set forth in the foregoing resolutions. Resolved, That to carry out the foregoing resolutions all organized trade, meetinable and workingmen's associations in this city and vicinity, are conducted organizations in a great point, and the summer of the second of the second organization in the city and vicinity, are conducted organizations in a great point, and the summer of the second organization of the vicinity of the cassion, which were all tending to the one great point, recommending an organization of the veryingmen of all trades and classes in order the better to present their point and classes in order the better to present their po

THE STRIKE OF THE ESTE BAILBOAD LABORERS -- AN

ARRANGEMENT REFRONTED.

The strike of the laborers on the city docks of the Eric Railroad Company did not emition presently, the company having very judiciously emobaded to grant the wishes of their employes by raining their wages to twelve shiftings per day. About extry of the most refractory of the strikers on Monday, however, were refused work yesterday, and those who undertout to remains their labors were protected by the police from being molecules.

STRIKE ON THE RESISSION RIVER BAILROAD.

The example set by the laborres of the Brie Railroad has

The example set by the labovers of the Eric Railroad has been followed by a large number of the employee of the Hudson River Railroad. Some one hundred or more of the Hudson River Railroad. Some one hundred or more of the Hudson River Railroad. Some one hundred or more of the railroad is go to work yeasershy for less than \$1.50 per diera, and informed the directors of the read that they would not certail any other persons to take their places for lower wages.

The rendervoor of these strikers was the neighborhood of the freeight depot, near Toomas street, opposite the building of the American Express Company. A large force of police were on the ground to present any violent outbreak, and conducted them selves in a creditation manner, considering that the strikers, and, notwitheanyding the threats of the inter, the strikers, and, notwitheanyding the threats of the inter, the fresh bands were permitted to link their day a work without being aericoney interfered with. This was, no done to cover the term of the police, and also to a want of organization. It is feared that some trouble will court to day if the railroad company to not yield to the talorer's Toler present waged are said to be only nine shifting dair.

STRIKE ON THE CHANDIN ARD AMEDY ASSOCIATION OF

There has also been a strike by some of the laborers on the deak of the Camden and Amboy Railroad; but the suffi-culty has been arranged to the authoration of all parties.

The employes of Brooks Brothers, of Broade sy, complaint that they have been dealt unfairly with by the firm for the following reasons—They state that, in December last, the trade organized to effect a general advance to prices, in an cordance with the advance in the rates paid for provisions, that the various firms of the cits accorded to this demand by their rimatures, with the exception of the Messer. Brooks, who, it is alleged, exceed the question usful to tradeomore because their of watting, and removed by return the work in hand of the firm absinced or not, referring to a my more work for the firms. From any little their consists of the restablishment reasons when the standard was commed. This referre was carried this results into creating into cases when the standard was commed. This in referre was carried this results and the results of the catabilishment reasons when the matter thands so for the present. THE TAILORS' STRIKE.

OPERATIONS AGAINST VICKSBURG.

PRICE THREE CENTS

Reported Arrival of Farragut's Gunboats at the Vicksburg Cut-Off.

Union Iron-Clads and Troops in the Yazoo River.

Our Forces in the Rear of Yazoo City and Fort Pemberton.

RUMORED EVACUATION OF HAINES' BLUFF.

Passage of a Steamer Into Lake Providence.

Probable Early Evacuation of Vicksburg by the Rebels,

Camo, March 24, 1863. The Memphis papers of Sunday report another canal or cut-off being opened from the Mississippe, fifty miles be-lew Helena, into Deer river, from Washington lake, and into Sunflower river, by which access to Yazoo City and

Haines' Bluff can be had. It is also reported that two of Admiral Forrague's gun boats have reached the lower month of the Vicksburg canal One small boat has passed into Lake Providence.

water is rushing into the Lake at a rapid rate.

The federal force at Greenwood is still held in check by the rebel battery.

Sr. Loum, March 24, 1863. A gentleman just from Vicksburg states that the steamer Diligent, with the Eighth Missouri, had succeeded in entering Yazoo river above Haines' Bluff. Her course as through Cypross Eayou, which debouches into the Yazoo opposite Johnson's plantation, where General Sher man's troops landed last December; thence through Steele's Bayou into the Senflower, which empties into the

Yazoo twenty miles above Haines' Hinft. The Diligent was accompanied by a light draught gun-boat. As soon as it was found possible to get through four iron-clads followed.

Our informant also says that .-- thousand men have Our force can thus be placed between Hames' Buff and Yazoo City, which will enable us to operate in the rear of

the former position, and bring the latter between two

It is also believed that our feet cas navigate the bayous our gunboats can co operate with our forces at Green strongth against Yazoo City, and flank the rebel position

The batteries at Haines' Bloff were built to sw the river, and are powerless against an attack from

A desputch from below, of the 19th, mays the revels continued shelling, the canal at Vicksburg, retarding the rescention of the work somewhat. The river is falling,

All is quiet at Greenwood. Both parties are repairing damages. Our present force there is regarded insufficient to reduce the rebel fortifications. The levees are being cut, which it is thought would result in drowning the

Bluff, and that the Eighth Missouri has gone up to garrison the place. If this be true it foreshadows the

Reliable information from the South represents that the vacuation of Vicksburg is being advocated for strategic advantages, prominent rebels declaring that by with drawing their troops from Vicksburg and massing them in Middle Tennessee they can oblige General Rosecrens to

repeat the movements of General Buell last year THE FIGHT AT PORT HUDSON.

Important Correction. dated "Southwest Pass, La., March 15," should read a

Admiral Farragut, leading in the Hartford, passed

Indian Expedition to Texas. TURED AND DESTROYED.

A gentleman just from Santa Fe states that a large body of Indians, consisting of Camanches, Navajoes, and other border tribes, have returned from an expedition to Texas, where they captured six hundred horses, a large number of cattle, destroyed much property and killed

Botler Explosion and Loss of Life, TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE TORSOAT D. R. CRARY-FIVE OF THE CREW LOST, ETC.

The new steaming D. R. Crary, Captain Frederick An-thony, exploded her bother about half past four o'clock yea-terday morning, while backing out of the slip at the foot of Spring street, and was totally destroyed. Out of her crew of seven senis only two lives to tell the tale, and the ser vivors are so badly scalded that little hope is entertained of their recovery.

The shock of the explosion was felt for several blocks,

gas lamps being extinguished and windows broken as if by an earthquake. The Twenty-eighth precinct police were promptly on the spot, and succeeded in rescuing Captain Anthony and one of the deck hands named James Captain Authory and one of the deck mants manied James Berger, whom they conveyed to the station boxes in an exhausted condition. The survivors were found on board of a canal beat, where they had been blown by the force of the explaints. Another of the crew, named described the condition of the person of the condition. He was taken to the station has no in Grassowich street, and

number, were found to be massing, and, although instantionable discovered. The following is a list of the killed and wounded.

Frederick Anthony, captain, woulded removed to his residence, No. Il Charkson street.

Benjamin mith, egitoer, massing.
George Ackert, fireman, dead body at the Twenty-eighth precinct station bosse.

John Studor, cook, missing.

Jar Berger, bock hand, builty scaleded, taken to Bellevue Hopptal.

John Zimmerman, carpenter, missing.

John Johnson, plot, missing.

Nothing was left of the ing but a few floating pieces of timber. The entire upper part of the boas, including the deck, was hinsen into a thousand pieces, and scattered all over the adjacent per. The hill went down immediately after the explosion and left no trace behind. A piece of the bodier was blown a distance of fity feet, atriking an oysier bost and damaging her seriously, leavy iron bots and portions of the monthisty were plicked at two blocks away from the scene of explosion, while the wood work was strewn in all directions for a distance of several histoired yards. The annihilation of the boat was complete, not a dollar's worth of property laving been saved.

Oursider Wildey was engaged yeaterday investigating the adar, but owing to the absence of some material witnesses, he was obliged to adjourn the inquest until Fricay movemen. Capt Disknon, of the Twenty, eighth precises police, and attending to the washed the deck lands of the stanning Carl Disknon, of the Twenty eighth precise police, it also a servence in the deck lands of the stanning Carl Disknon, of the Twenty eighth precised police is also as wening. The jorourer was promptly notified to held an inquest.